Palace to pass from their hands. We are happy to been that negotiations are pending with the receive for its purchase by another is stitution, which will after all save the building to the city. Meantime the Palace will remain open as usual to the public.

CAPTURE OF A THIRF IN A PELTON STREET STAGE CAPTURE OF A THISF IN A PELTON STREET STAGE ST A WOMAN.—Yesterday furnions, while Mrs. Sarah and Baley of Beeford streat, Recourse, was in a stage in Fruton sheet, she thought she felt a hand in her picket. She immediate, the hought she felt a hand in her picket. She immediate, the head of present withdrawing his fast y turned round, and saw a passenger withdrawing his fast, which was allowed to be stage, when and fifty cents, and was about serting out of the stage, when she salred him by the cut-til and his him. The other passes strenged the stage, and a geatleman called an officer. Before the policeman cause he tarse the money away, but it was afterward found. The officer released the woman of her pissner, and he was face the May I's office. Hure he gave pissner, as he was face the first her a good-looking, tall man, but is said to be an old effender. In this strage set to escape hout the skirt of his ceat heady turn. Justice Geborne committed him to prison in default of bail.

PECKFOCKET.—A you'h named Job Carlan, was vesteday area ed for picking \$11 23 from the pocket of Eliss Ann Barber of Yinkers, N. Y. as she was leaving the steambout Thomas E. Huise. The money was recovered and Job was locked ap.

RUN OVER —A man named Martin Gallagher was rm ever resterday at the corner of Water and Rosevelt-sta, by our No. 4706, and severely injured. He was conveyed to the New York heepital.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—Jacob Berger, a tailor, was yesterday arrested, charged with qaving on Menday night broken into the house of Jacob Peinier, Williamsburg, and stolen therefrom clothing and money. a partion of which has been recovered. He was taken before Justice Wood and committed to awalt examination.

[Advertisement.]

LARGE SALE OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY -The attention of our readers is called to the Auction Salks of Houses and Lors advertised by Mesers. HLEECKER & Co. for the 15th irst. The Property belongs to the Estate of James Hav, Is'ely deceased, and is to be sold by order of the Surrogate The opportunity for investment is a rare one, the estate being of that character which pays a large percentage on the cost. See the auctioneer's advertisement.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119

[Advertisement.] TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING — \$25 rox #8!—A large lot fine b ack electh Draws Coars, fashlouship cut, becutfelly made, and fined throughout with satic, well worth #25, selling at Evans's Coothing Warehouse, Nos. 98 and 68 Fulton-et., at #6.

[Advertisement.]
WILSON'S DANDELION COPPEE—For Dyspepais radigsesion, Sick Head-Ache, Billons and Liver Diseases, and herpecially recommended to persons of delicate constitutions food by all respectable Apothecaries and at the principal depot somer of 27th-st. and 3d-av.

The most successful operation of late has been the introduction of Lower's Fatent Pra and Pracit, made by Willmarry, of No. 44 Maiden Isaa. For beauty, cleance and simplicity, it cannot fail to strike the public as the beat thing of the aimi ever issued. Wilmurh has also every other style of Fix and Fracit Case and Gothe Pers for sale.

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY for Asthma Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs; Dr. Cur Tis's Hydraman. Thousands have been restored to beauth the past year by the Hydraman. Principal edition, No. 243 Broadway and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 125 Broadway. Price only \$3 paskaga. Dr. Cuurts will be at the office daily from 10 to colock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

Elegant Parisian BRIDAL CARDS and ENVEL ores beautifully engraved and printed in the latest style; fins Silver Door Flares, one bundred different patterns, cograved to order; Councilar, Notary and Society Seals, at Evernbeck S. No. 362 Breadway corner of Duane-st.

GAS! GAS!!—Several new styles of GAS FIX TORS: CAS: -- Set tell flow or instabile anything even effered before. Our designers are producing new and originative constantly. Also, the best Portants Gas Works for private own Higs, churches, or factories in this country. Cas at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Stroadway.

ARCHER & WARNER.

The only GOLD MEDAL awarded at the late air of the American lessitute for PROTOGRAPHS to GURKY & FREDRICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

The only GOLD MEDAL awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute for Daguerreotypes was Gunney, No. 349 Broadway.

CARPETS. — Just received from auction, a large lot of warranted English Tapostry Carpets, at \$1 per yard They are genuine, and cheap. Call and see. No. 279 Hathou st., under Union Hotel. News FOR THE NEWSBOYS to spread from th NEWS FOR THE NEWSBOYS to spread from the base just water its labors by presenting a spinnlid promium of a "Leather Moda" at great cost to be preserved as a memerate to genius and the progress of art in Foung America, to be handed down to posterity as a mak of the day. Musrable Degeneratypes were first efferred to the people for 25 cents, and 82 50 per d z., which have been purchased at a single #200.000 of on 500.000 pictures taken by HOLMES to the years of our Lead '55, at the Depot of Art No. 229 Broadway. Boys let the news go round.

CONSUMPTION, the great scourge by which so many are counsed to a premature grave, could in many cases be affectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. Wistak's Chenny Balsam has cured hundreds within a few

# BROOKL YA TTEMS.

BROOKLYN ATHENAUM LECTURES.-The third les ture of the Athenaum course in Brooklyn was given ou Tnesday evening by E. L. Baumans, upon the "Chemistry of the sunbeam, or the life forces of the "universe," before a crowded audience. There was much enthusiasm and delight manifested at the novel and striking demonstrations which were given by the

We call attention to the lectures on the Eastern war by Mr. W. G. Dix, at the Athensum, advertised in our columns this morning.

CONCERT AT THE ATHENEUM TO SIGHT. - The good people of Breeklyn will please bear in mind that a superior concert will be given to-night (Thursday) at the Atheogum by M. Bernardi, the popular singer, assisted by Mac. Bouchelle Wallace, Signor Coresa, late from the opera, Paris; Atlan Irving, Charles Wels, Mr. Aptomas, and the brothers Mollenhauer. Formerly-in good old times-one such artist as several of these are, would have sufficed to offer a concert with sufficient attractions, but now "a galaxy is necessary to draw the public. Some of these usmes have figured among the first in Europe.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BRIDGE STREET, BROOKLYN .- After a legal examination of all the papers connected with the unfortunate disturbance at the African Methodist Episcopal church, which to the main consisted of a charge made against the trustees by Willis Jones, F. C Champlain, R. H. Cozzens, R. Jackson and M. Thompson, and argued before Judge Dean by Messrs. Childs and Waring; a decis ion has been made which experates the trustees in every particular, and the affairs of the church have been restored to their bands. The trustees had the eminent services of J. M. Van Cott, Esq , who found no difficulty in defending the reputation of the parties accused, and we are happy to say that the church in future will not lack for friends. The trustees are determined to do their duty, and the congregation may rejoice in the just and important manner in which the difficulty has been settled.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.-The County Board THE BOARD OF CANASSESS.—The County Board of Canvasses reassembled yestectay, and commenced on the Third ward where they had discontinued the day previous. They are considerably retarded in their duties in consequence of imperfections in the inspectors' returns. Previous to resuming their duties as canvassers at the City hell, the board met at the County jell in their capacity as supervisors, and passed upon a number of bills. Several communications were presented and referred, when the board adjourned till next Wednesday after heavy.

THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.-The new Lunatic Assume at Finthush has been competed, and the invited have been received. They are now unfer the care of Dr. Haisey, in the chapel which has recently been added to this institution, rolligious services are now hold every Sunday. Lux Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Weed occupied the public, and uset Sunday the Rev. Mr. Guyon is expected to proach. The Rev. Mr. Carter is the Presiding and

STABBING AFFRAY. - A few days since an affray commed in the stables of the Unite Race Course, L. I., but ween a white boy named Richard W. Larry, and a colored boy named named bles, in which the latter was se severely stabled with a halfs that he sied in a few minutes. Larry surrendered himself.

ATTEMPT TO VOTE ILLEGALLY.—Yesterday Ser-seant Sterrett of the Fourteenth ward arrested James Reed and Edward Greeky on a charge of attempting to vote illegally at

the First district of the F-urteenth ward. The complaint was made by Peter R. Gayner, one of the inspectors.

ATTEMPTED AUSON.-Late on Tuesday night an attempt was made to fire the premises of Mr. E. Saydam, No. 25] Grand sizes. A quantity of pine wood had been said against the back door and ignified, but was discovered in time to prevent any damage being done.

ORDINATIOS.—The Rev. Samuel F. Farmer will be occasined this (Thursday) exceing at the First Associate Prosbyterian church, ogner of South First and Eighth streets.

# NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

The business of the manufactories in Newark is un-usually brisk. On account of the great demand for work a num-ber of the jewelry establishments keep open during the evenleg-large amounts of coloning are ship and duly for the Southern

APPOINTMENT.—The Rev. James Ayres, a Method-ist preacher stadoned at Eigsbesh, has been appointed accre-tary of the American Sunday-School union to reside in Cincin-nail. The Rev. S. Rusling of New-Brunswick has been ap-pointed to his charge in Elizabeth.

REFURLICAN MOVEMENT .- At a recent meeting of REFUBLICAN MOVEMENT.—At a recent meeting of the Republican committee, selected some it he since in this city with reference to the organization of a Republican party in this city and State, resolutions were adopted postpening for the present the preliminary measures necessary to such an event. They arow their determination to in is on the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and on the admission of Kausas and Nebraka as Free States, and they piedge themselves to support no candidates in the reasoning Presidential context who hold different sentiments. If no axisting organization shall make this issue in the State, they will assume the duties for which they were appointed, and thus give voice to the Republican sentiment of the State.

[Newark Daily Mercury.]

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

TRIAL OF JUDGE S H. STUART. THIRD DAY-Wadnesday, Nov. 14.

The court met at 10} o'clock, and proceeded to hear the evidence of Mr. Vand-rvoort, clerk of the court of Sessions, on the cross-examination, which was conducted by Mr. Brady. The following evidence was elicited:

I do not remember of Judge Stuart's leaving the bench on the 19th February and going out of court; the persons sentenced that day were sentenced on the last part of the day; Judge Stuart must have sentenced them; I do not recollect whether Mr. Sparks or Judge Stuart first showed me the slip of paper from the dis-trict stronger. trict-attorney.
Q. Was it not the fact that Judge Stuart came to

Q. Was it not the fact that Judge Stuart came to you after court, in your office, and handed you the paper, and you then told Mr. Sparks to look after the papers? A. My recollection is the other way; after the indictment was found I am not certain that I said anything about it, but I recollected the case very well: I did not knew at that time that Corgrove had an alias; when I left to see the district attorney, I think I left Judge Stuart in my office; I expected to find the district-attorney there, and I went to have him sign the nolle prosequi; at my return to my office, I mentioned that the district-attorney was not in his office; I spoke of the discrepancy in the names, and Judge Stuart gave me to understand that it was the case he wanted; the June term of the court of Sessions ended the 23d of that n onth; it is the practice during the months of Judy and August to try prison cases to clear the prison off during the hot weather: the Judy term was held by the recorder and the August term by Judge Stuart; Judge Stuart was taken ill the first Friday of the August term; I received a note from Judge Stuart stating he was unable to attend court; Judge Stuart stating he was unable to attend court; to my knowledge no person wanted the papers held by Judge Stuart the term he had them; the August term commenced on the 6th of August and I left on the 11th and did not return until the 2d of September; the papers of the cases are left in the custody of the district. attorney when the case is ready for trial until they are disposed of, except in the case of the issuing of a bench-warrant; the papers in this case did remain in my office; the new indictment remained in my office Direct examination resumed—The July term com-

Direct examination resumed—The July term commerced on the 2d of the month and ended on the 7th; the judicial duties of the recorder in the court of General Sessions ended that day I suppose until September, according to the regular order, though I have known this to be varied; the September term opened the 3d of the month; the recorder held that term; on the 6th, Stuart brought back these papers, when Stuart said it was an indictment against Coagrave and not Connoll, that he wanted; I did not know that they were the same person; subsequently I inferred from were the same person; subsequently I inferred from Judge Stuart's conversation, or perhaps he may have

were the same person; subsequently I intered from Judge Stuart's conversation, or perhaps he may have told me so, that they were one person.

John Sparks, on being a worn, deposes and says—I am deputy clerk of the court of Sessions; I have been connected with that office about eight years (witness here took the note previously produced, signed A. O. Hall and pinned to the incidental; I first saw this note on the 19th of February last in the court-room of the court of Sessions; I think I received it from Mr. Vandervoort; it was between 2 and 3 o'clock, about that hour being the usual time the court adjourned; I cannot say positively whether it was before or after adjournment; when I received the note I came directly into the office of the clerk; I came in alone; I left Judge Stuart in the court-room; I am not sure whether he was on or off the bench; Judge Stuart came late the clerk's office from five to ten minutes after me, accompanied by Mr. Vandervoort; I searched for the indictment of Wm. Connolly and could not find any; Stuart was present while I was searching; I told him I could not find it; I suggested that the indictment might have been in another n me; he said wait a moment, I will ascertain; he left the office and in from it ree to five minutes returned; he said the name was William Cournwey. I then searched for the internance and three to five minutes returned; he said the name was William Corgrove; I ther searched for that name and to incictment to Mr. Vandervoort, who was standing by his desk; he took it and held some conversation with Stuart in relation to the incictment which I aid not hear; I think Mr. Vandervoort left the office and found the indictment I now hold in my hand; I handed not hear; I think Mr. Vandervoort left the office and went into an adjoining office openpied by the districtance, and returned almost immediately and wrote the order of a nolle prosequi in the book, and at the same time directed me to give Judge Smarta certified copy of the order; Mr. Vandervoort wrote the entry in the minutes and I made a certified copy while he was writing the original; I began to make the copy at the same time that he began to make the original. Jucge Smart appeared in some hasts; he made no explanation in relation to his being in hasts; (witness takes a paper) this is the same certified copy which I gave to Judge Smart.

Cross-examination—When Mr. Vandervoort handed me the note for the district-attorney he told me to go

Cross-examination—When Mr. Vandervoort handed me the note for the district-attorney he told me to go and get the papers; while I was looking for the indictment, Jucge Stuart and Mr. Vandervoort came in; I did not hear any conversation about this being an incictument against a hotel thief; we generally closed the office about 4 o'clock; Judge Stuart generally left the building as soon as the court adjourned; I do not know whether he went to dinner; Judge Stuart did not say he was in a bury; at the same time Mr. Vandervoort he was in a bury; at the same time Mr. Vandervoort told me to give the copy, I think Juege Stuart also told me he wanted a copy; he did not tell me to write fast, but he waited like a gentieman until! had finished

James M. Smith, jr., sworn—Since the 1st of Jan uary last I have been recorder of the city and county of New York; in April, '53, I was a practicing law-yer of this city; in that year I was counsel for a man who was arrested by the name of Cosgrove; the first who was arrested by the name of Cosgrove; the first-time I saw him was at the police office at Jefferson market; he was charged with a burglary committed at the New-York hotel; I stiended the examination; Judge Stuart at that time was Police magistrate; the bail was fixed in the case at five thousand dollars by Judge Stnart: it was subsequently reduced to three thousand collars; Judge Stnart expressed a good deal of besitation about fixing any ball in the case of Cosof hesitation about fixing any ball in the case of Cos-grove on account of the evidence which existed against Cosgrove; my recollection was that the evidence was so clear against the party that he doubted the pro-priety of admitting him to ball; he then fixed the ball at five thousand dollars; I think his expression was that he would take good ball in the sum of five thou-sand dollars; I told him it was impossible for him to give that amount of ball—that it was equivalen; in the case to having no ball fixed at all; that is the sub-stance of all I recollect at that time; afterward Mr. Frink and myself went to Judge Stuart's house and had an interview about the matter; I don't recollect Frink and myself went to Judge Stnart's house and had an interview about the matter; I don't recollect whether this was the same day, the next day or sev-eral days afterward; we saw Judge Stnart at his house; I cannot state the conversation that took place at that interview; the subject was the reduction of the ball, and we got it reduced to three thousand dollars; I presume I tried to get the ball lower, but I have no distinct recollection; that interview I think lasted but presume I tried to get the bail lower, but I have no distinct recollection; that interview I think lasted but a few minutes; in February, 1855, I had a conversation with Judge Stuart in reference to the indictment against Cosgrove; it was either on the 21st or 22d; I think on the 21st; in consequence of a communication made to me by Mr. John B. Frink, the bail in the case, I left my office, leaving Frink there; I started for the clerk's office to see if any proceedings had been taken in the indictment against Cosgrove; I met Judge Stuart at the foot of the stairs coming out of his office in that building; I then told him that I had understood that proceedings had been taken to discharge Cosgrove from that indictment; he said there had not and would rom that indistment: he said there had not and would from that indictment; he said there had not and would not be any; this I am sure was after the 19th; I went back again to my office and had a conversation with Frink; Frink left my office; the next morning or the morring but one after that, I am not positive which, Mr. Frink came again to my office; in consequence of an interview which I then had with him I then went to the clerk's office; I think Mr. Frink went with me; from the clerk's office I went to the district attorney's office and had

an interview with Mr. Hall, and we to rether, if my memory serves me right, went to the clerk's edice and examined the papers in the case of Congrove to see if a rolle procedul had been entered or not; my object was rather to a certain the date of the entering the was rather to accertain the date of the entering the order; I had ascertained without seeing the papers that the case had been discharged; within a short time after, I think, I had an interview with Judge Suart's office; I think I used some pretty strong language is relation to the entering of a nolle proceed in the cas; I think I said I would have the matter investigated; that it should not rest there; that a nolle proceed in the cas; I think I said I would have the matter investigated; that it should not rest there; that a nolle proceed would lay me liable to public consure; I cannot relate what further occurred; I was excited at he time; I cannot recollect of any explanation he made or attempted to make; the interview was very short—not exceeding a minute and a half to two minutes.

Mr. Brady—Is Mr. Vandervoort in court? I want to ask him a question before I cross-axamine.

Mr. Vandervoor a peared and testified as follows: I have searched for an afficiant to postpone the trial of Coegrove, but could not find it; I do not know that I have ever seen it.

have ever seen it.

Cross-examination of Recorder Smith-It is impossi-Cross-examination of Recorder Smith—It is impossible for me to state who called on me to defend Cogrove; I do not know that I ever saw Mrs. Duval, alias Connolly, alias Cogrove, previous to her appearance in this court; I have no recollection of any profession all business with her; I have an impression that I saw her once at my office or the Pottee office after this case, but am not certain; I knew at the time a man named Albert Buttis; previous to the time I was con-nected with this case, there was a charge against Burtis of receiving stelen goods, for which he was indicted; he was never tried on the indictment, but my impression is that a noile prosequi was entered; I cannot tell how long since that was; since then there have been reveral civil suits in my office in which he bave been several civil suits in my office in which he was a party; I think they are determined by this time; I think there is one suit still pending in the Common Pleas; in that business the relation of counsel and client has never cessed, though sine the first of January I have not had time to attend to eivit business; I presume I examined the affidavits in the case of Cosgrove before applying for bail; Judge Suart was decided to opposed at first to taking bail; magistrates, I know, acting under a view put forth by the district-attency could refuse bail in a case where the evidence was clear against a party; I cannot tell whether I knew the Cosgroves real name; I knew the woman as Mrs. Duval until afterward; I was informed she had married Cosgrove; I think I did not know her by any name except Duval until ne was bailed; I think name except Duval until ne was bailed; I think I had proposed no person as bail up to the time Justice Stuar said he would take good bail; I think that the first object was to get the bail fixed; I told Justice stuart that five thousand collars was too high: I do Stuart that five thousand collars was too high; I do not think I saw the district-attorney about the subject of bail; I made streamens exections to get this amount of bail, and I may have seen the district attorney with the view of getting it reduced, though I have no recollection of the matter; I have no recollection of an affidavit in the case to get the case postponed; I do not recomber the witness a name wasse stagence. do not remember the winess a name whose absence
was the ground of the application for a postponement
of the case; I do not recollect of attending the trial; I
considered that my relation as connect for Cosgrove
ceased when he ran off from his bail; he o wed me as a

ceased when he ran oil from his ball; he oved me as a
fee one hundred collars at the time he ran oil; I never
asked Frink for it, nor the woman; I did not ask
Judge Stuart to get it for me.
Q.—Did you say to Judge Stuart anything like this:
"I don't want to have any thing done with the indictment sgainst Cosgreve until I am paid my fee of one
hundred dollars, which is due." A.—Never, sir, nothing of the kind. I will tall you what was said in that hundred dollars, which is due." A.—Never, sir, nothing of the kind; I will tell you what was said in that

Mr. Brady-You need not. Did you tell Stuart that Cosgrove owed you one hundred dollars? A.

Mr. Brady—You need not. Did you tell Stuart that Cosgrove owed you one hundred dollars? A. No.

Q. Then you can't imagine how he found it out? I never told Judge Stuart not to have a noile prosequi entered on that indictment, because t never spoke to him about it until after it was entered; I cannot say what Stuart said in his justification at the time Frink and I visited his office; I do not remember Justice Stuart's language on that occasion; he was very much confused when I mentioned the matter; I do not remember that he said one word; it might have been ten days to a fortnight previous to the finding of the indictment that I first heard that it was contemplated to bring an indictment; I thick I had no conversation with any person upon the subject except Mr. Had; so far as I know, the personal relations between Judge Suart and mysel! were good; I never entertained any but the kindest feeling toward him; I should think it was a day or two previous to Burtis going to Boston that he was designated to go, when it was understood that he knew the parties' residence, and could procure their attendance; Burtis and Mrs. Connolly were present at the interview; Frink has been a cient of mine for seven or eight years; it was not me who procured Frink to become bail; I do not know that Frink had any acquaintance with Connolly; Frink at that time was a pretty extensive centractor; a chattel mortgage was given Frink by Mrs. Duval on her furniture as incomnity in case of Cosgrove's running away; the furniture, I understand, was of little value; one thousand dollars passed between Mrs. Connolly and Frink; the day the districtationney was at my office Burtis and Mrs. Cogrove were there; no other person was at the interview; no application was ever made to me to procure the entry of a nolle prosequi in the new indictment; Mr. Hall gave them a note stating to protect Cosgrove from the indictment in case he came on I think the meeting at my office was by appointment; dictment; Mr. Hall gave them a note stand to have teet Cosgrove from the indictment in case he came on: I think the meeting at my office was by appointment; my impression is that it was ascertained that the women was in town—that she had been seen going into Judge Stuart's office; it was within an hour after that, I think, that she was in my office; my recollection is that the district-attorney and myself were present at the time when Burtis and the woman came to my office; they were sent for; I do not know who furnished the money to allow Burltis to go to Boston; I certainly never furnished any, and I do not know that any was furnished; I knew of Burtis's return; I cannot tell when I saw him; I think it was shortly after his return, and if I recollect right, at my office; I told him to go and see Mr. Hall, that he was the party to report to; since then I thick we have never met; I have not seen the woman since the interview; I think I met her once; I am not positive either; I was sent for to meet her by Mr. Hall, but I was engaged, and did not go; my impression is I have not seen her since that interview, though I am not positive of that; I think the bail was agreed upon at Stuart's house, but not taken, I don't believe I was present when the bail was taken; I suppose it was the practice of magistrates to refuse to take bail after indictment without consulting the district-attorney; I have no recollection either one way or the other as to whether I saw the district-attorney. tion is that the district-attorney and myself were

recollection either one way or the other as to whether I saw the district attorney.

Q. Did von tell Frink anything like this, at any time—that Stuart had promised you that he would not have a nolle presequi entered in that indistment, or consent to do it until your fee was paid? A. No, never in the world; no such thing ever transpired; I can explain everything which will explain bo w Judge Stuart gathered the idea of a bundred dollars; I only know by hearsay that Burtis and Mrs. Duval were acquainted; they were evidently acquainted atmy office; gathered the idea of a number domars, I only always by hearsay that Burtis and Mrs. Duval were acquainted; they were evidently acquainted at my office; the best of my recollection is that Burtis remarked in the conversation that he knew where Cosgrove and Mrs. Duval were, and that he could bring them there; I do not think Burtis was sent for; officer Wooldridge did not bring Burtis there. I had learned that Burtis and a man named Fish had been implicated in some charge in some part of Massachusetts; I do not remember the crime; I have been that Fish was a connection of Mrs. Duval; I gained knowledge of ramor about Burtis and Fish, I should think within a menth or six weeks; about ten years ago. I think, there was a charge against Fish, which I defended, and about three years ago I brought an action for Fish & Brown against some party on a promissory note; at the time of my interview with Judge Start at the foot of the stairs, when he informed me that there would

Brown against some party on a promissory note: at the time of my interview with Judge Stuart at the foot of the stairs, when he informed me that there wou do be nothing done, I remarked that it was not a case in which there should be any interference; that he was a thief, and the worst kind of a thief, who would run off and cheat his counsel; that he cleared off, owing me one hundred dollars; I spoke of that, and also of his having left his ball.

Direct examination resumed—I think I made application for ball for Cornolly the first time I went to Jefferson market atter being called to defend him: I saw the mortgage given by Mrs. Duval; I did not see one thousand dollars pass from Mrs. Duval; I did not see one thousand dollars pass from Mrs. Duval to Mr. Frink, but heard that that amount was passed; I know that efforts were made to procure the arrest of Connolly on the new indictment. Mr. Frink was active in order to get released from his ball bond.

William G. Elder, sworn—I was until recently a police-officer attached to the court of Sessions; Mr. Coolidge was the special officer of the recorder; I was the special officer of Judge Stuart; I had been an officer since May 23, 1853, when I was assigned to the Second district police-court, Jefferson market; I remained there until the last of January, 1853, when I was transferred to the court of Sessions; I have known Judge Stuart since 1830; I have been connected with the police since December, 1849; I know Mrs. Connolly; I did not know her by that name until I was detailed to the court of Sessions; I then ascertained that her name was Mrs. Connolly by Judge Stuart sending me to her with a message; this was a little while after I had become detailed to the court of Sessions; I should say from three to four or five weeks; Judge Stuart asked me if I would go of an errane for him; I asked him what it was; he said the wished me to go and see a Mrs. Connolly who lived in a street the name of which I have forgotten, but it is the next street north of Jay street, running

12, 14 or 16; I had some trouble in finding it; the jurge tolo me to go and see Mra Connolly; that there was some disturbance being tasde by the ball of her husband, and that he wanted Mra. Connolly tac promises the had made to him; that Mra. Connolly tac promises to feech her husband in wisconcer the judge wanted her; I do not use the precise words; they are as near as I can recoiled; he also told me to say to her that her husband had been rein tieted; I started to go over there; I had some difficulty in finding the place; I found it; I think it was 18, 20 or 22; I cid not find Mrs. Connolly; I saw a lady who said—Mr. Whiting objected to the state sebt.

Witness resuming—I might have told Judge Stnart on my return that I delivered his message; I have no cisting recollection whether I spoke to Judge Stnart or not; my impression is I told Judge Stnart that I had seen Mrs. Duval's state—I don't know her name—and

seen Mrs. Duval's stater—I don't know her name—and that I had told her to telegraph—— Mr. Busteed, council for Elder, who is also under in-Mr. Busteed, council for Eider, who is at a under middlement, interrupe at bins this stage of his answer. He raid that the winness was under indicement in another case in connection with Judge Staart, and he desired that he might give in this case against Judge Staart would not be used against him in the case in which he in connection with Judge Staart was involved.

Mr. Cutting read the statute which he said precluded her connection with Judge Staart was involved.

Mr Cutting read the statute which he said precluded the making such use of any evidence which Mr. Elder might give in this case.

Mr. Busteed contended that this case was a novel one, and that there was nothing in the statute to pre-vent Elder's evidence given in this case being used against himself on his own trial.

The court stated that in its view the witness was protected by statute.

The court stated that in its view the witness was protected by statute.

Witness resuming—I told Judge Stuart that I had told Mrs. Duval's sister what he wished me to tel Mrs. Duval and also told her to telegraph for Mrs. Cent olly to come to the city; I thick her sister said she was in Proy; I cannot say what reply Judge stuart made; he made a remark that I did not like, and I left; he saked in effect why I had not done as he requested; he did not at any time tell me to go to Mrs. Connolly's sister, and tell her no to elegraph; I think at tost time I knew that Mrs. Connolly was Mrs. Duval, hecause I knew it was Frink's bail cust, I hnew Mrs. Duval; I think she ciled once or twice cown stairs in Judge Stuart's office: I may have seen her there bail-a-dozen times; the first time was very cown stairs in Judge Stuart's office; I may have seen ber there bail-a-dozen times; the first time was very shortly after I was detailed to the court of Sessious, from two to four weeks; the last time I saw her may have been about two months ago; I have never seen ber anywhere else; I was present at one so versa los one morning; I was sitting at my deak when she was waiting for Judge Stuart to come in; he cid co ne in, and they conversed together; if any lady came in, and gentlemen were there, I invited her in the side room; I invited Mrs. Duval to go in there the same as I would any other lady; when Judge Stuart came in and gentlemen were there, I would not have as as I would any other lady; when Judge Staart came in I would tell him a lady was in the other room; on such occasions I never heard the conservation: I cannot say how long they remained together; on the one occasion when I heard the conversation I cannot say how long they conversed; I never heard Judge Staar; call her by any name; on the one occasion, I cannot say what mouth it was, but it was in the morning, line. Connolly, (whom I then knew as Mrs. Duval, in speaking to the judge about her hus band, sta ed in substance that she wanted the matter fixed; the judge told her that Connolly had better come in and be tried; she said if he came here he would have to be locked in prison; he was sickly and had the consumption and it would hid him; she also said that Contelly wanted to reform and go into the market, and deal in butter, eggs, &c.; that is the substance of ah I Controlly wanted to reform and go into the infract, and ceal in butter, eggs, &c.; that is the substance of all I remember; she care into the office once within two or three months past, and said that she and called on Mr. Hall, and that Mr. Hall would not have anything to say to her; Junge Suart told me when he sent me to her house that she had promised him to bring her hand the fact of the conversation was in the office in her house that she had promised min to only see the band here; the first conversation was in the office in this building; the second brief conversation was in ne office No. 37 Chambers street; I cannot recole it whether the first conversation was in February or March; in the second conversation my attention was attracted by seeing the lady crying; she sait Mr Hall would have nothing to say to her; Junge Stuar then inted her into the other room, between these two would have nothing to say to her; Junge Stuart then in ited her into the other room; between these two conversations Judge Stuart asked me if I would go and see Mr. Tinedale of the Efficienth ward; I said I would, but I forgot it; two days after that I went there and saw him; and asked him to call on Judge Stuart; he said he would; he called, but Judge Stuart was expaged, there was some conversion. and saw him, and seked sim deep do deep do adage start he said he would; he called, but Judge Smart was epgaged, there was some conversation petween me and Tinsdale; we abbequen'ly went into Rabineau's and got some coffee and pie; we conversed there; we then went to the court-room; when Tinsdale came into the judge's office, I old the judge he was there; he said he could not be seen then, but he was ted to know whe her the complainant in Connolly's case was in the city; Mr. Tintale was in the entry by the window; I asked Tinsdale what he had seen the complainant in this case; he said that he had seen the complainant about a month or two previous to that, and that he had been living in the city; he might have said that the other witnesses were not in the city; I do not recollect; while we stood at the rear window, Judge Stuart passed down stairs; he said he was too much in a hurry to stoo, as he was then behind his time; we then wen to Rabineau's, after we left Rabineau's, the officer said I must get a note from the judge as an excuse for the captain; I told him to see the judge as an excuse for the captain; I told him to see the judge and get one; we found the judge on the bench. I spoke to the judge about it; judge asked me what the note was for; I told him, and

the judge wrote an ite which i handes to Fissisle. I do not think I ever repeated to Judge's unit what Tinedale told me.

The defendant's counsel waved the cross-examina-

tion of Mr. Eiger for the present.

The court adjourned to Fnuzzday at ten o'clock. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Nov. 14.-Before

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Nov. 14.—Before Judge Batts.

ENDEAVOR TO MAKE A REVOLT.

Henry Wilson, John Burns and Thomas Owens, three of ite crew of the ship Carolus Magnus, were tried on a charge of the shove and for riot au ing the late voyage of the vesse from Liverpool. The men, it appeared had been directed not to go in the steerage among the passengers, and on the occasion in question the captain understood that some of the men had been in the steerage fishing with the passengers. His ordered one of them to be put into irons, when the others and if one went into irons, they would all do so. They were not put in iron. The jory rendered a veldet of guilty of riot. Mr. Harnaby appeared for defense and Mr. Joschimsen for the United States.

United States.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 14—Before Chief Justice Oakley.

INJURY TO BeILLDING.

William She fenbors agt. David Bedeil.

Mr. S. complains that Mr. B. in creening a building alpining that occupied by Mr. S. in Thirty-ax's persent and having a ri, he to use the party wall, his workmen is excavating carelessly one below the party wall, so that the building settled, and he brings suit for damases. On the part of defining it was dried that Mr. B. was to blame. It was a justice whether on there had been carelessends as alleged. The jury gave a verdict for pleintiff of \$1,300. For p sin iff, Mesurs, L. S. Ashley and J. W. Gerard; for defendant, Mr. Pa mor.

INJURY TO PREMISES.

John Websier att. B. K. and J. A. Stevena.

Mr. W. charges that Messra S., in excessvating, &c., adjoining his premises. No. 42 Werren street wrongfully put.

Air. W. Chergee that hirests S., in excavating, &c., adjoining his premises No. 12 Warren street wrongfully publish to much incurrent-one and expense in shoring up. &c., and he brings action for camages. The jury did not consider the complaint sustained and a vertice two members of or defrushants, for plaintiff, Mr. M. K. Burk; for defendants, Mr. H. Day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, Nov. 14 - Before the Mathias Dold was tried on a charge of having stolen property of the value of thirty dollars from Leonard Roger of No. 2 Lispeard street; but the evidence faling to sustain the charge, he was acquitted.

charge, he was acquitted.

Constantine Sillier, a German, was tried on a charge of rape upon the person of Margaret Mesier, committed on the lat of July last. The jury found him guilty of assanit and battery only, and he was remanded for sentence.

The cent then rose for the cay

COURT CALENDAR—This DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 378, 677, 727, 258, 705, 681,
345, 465, 549, 467, 271, 729, 22, 82, 567, 183, 549, 176, 517, 80, 380,
789, 647, 197, 691, 663, 480.

SUPERME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 91, 86, 64,

## MARRIED.

MARRIED.

MEAGHER—TOWNSEND—In this city, on Wednesiay, Nov. 14, at the Episcopa residence, by the Most Rev. Arcabishop Hughes, THOMAS FRANC'S MEAGHER, eldest are of Th. mas Measher, esq., M. P., Waterfard, Iroland to ELIZA-ETH, daughter of Peter Townsend, esq., of Southfield, Orange oo., N. Y. Ornige 60., N. 1. (IDPR-WHEELER-At Salem Mich, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by the Rev Andrew Clark, Mr. CHAS, RIDER and Miss N. E. WHEELER of Northville.

WHEELER of Northville.

SHUMAN-DUNLAP-At Ovid School on, N. Y., on Turnday, Nov. 13, by the Rev Coarles Votey, AN 1RE W SHUMAN legitar of the Straume Daily Journal, and Miss LUCY B., daughter of Joseph Dunlay, eq., of Ovid.

THAYER-VHEELER-At Salem, Mich., on Thursday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. Andrew Clark, Mr. S. S. THAYER of Northville, and Miss A. J. WHEELER of Salem.

DIED.

DI

Mrs. ELIZA ANN, wife of Dr. James J Gould Bias, in the 46th year of her age. Her threads and the triends of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral from her husband's residence, Federal street, one does above Twelfth, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o cicket, without further notice.

BRANCH—At Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsbugh, on Wednesday, Nov. 14 LILLIZE, data giver of William and dancie R. Branch, aged 3 months and 18 days.

The finersh will take place on Friday, Nov. 10, at No. 81 South Fourth street.

Fourth street.

BRYANT—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, MARY BRYANT, aged 23
years, of occurrencies.

The relatives and triends of the family are co-postfully invited.

to attend the fun ratios in m be in a readle co, No. 172 Columbia at cet on Fri. y, at . o'alsok. HOUGHFUN-At tabear M. . . on Te may, Nov. 13, in the Sith year of heag . Con A. U. HOUGHTON, Iro of reft as

Cty.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at that place on Thursd.y, Nov. 15, at 3j o'clock p. m.
Bes on papers please C.y.
SW FT On "attering Nov. 15, JANE C. S. WIFT, at No. 35 Second a ren. and 5 y are.
The remains were interest in the Cometers of the devergences.

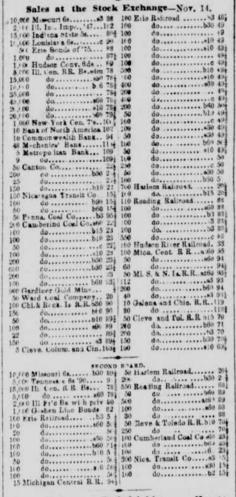
SMYL E-At Brooklen, E. D., late Williamsburgh, on Pues day, New 13 t LtZASET d. relies of the late side and Sungile day, Nev 13 LLLA and far age.

seq. in the 5 st year of hir age.

The relatives and friends of the family and these of he some Charles and Wai iam and so s in law. Thomas Betts, Evander Charles and Wai iam and so s in law. Thomas Betts, Evander Charles and Wai iam such so have the sum of the state of th

ULLMANN-On Wednesday, Nov. 14, ANNE E., widow the late John J. Ulliman. Her friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the family at No. 1.0 Waverley place on Friday, at 2 clock. Her remains will be taken to Wilmington, Delic, for interment.

### COMMERCIAL MATTERS Sales at the Stock Exchange\_Nov. 14.



Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia ..... Nov. 14 

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14-P. M

The Eric movement still keeps the lead in the Stock market. The sales to-day have been about 5 000 shares, opening at 48 going to 51 between the Boards and closing at 504, an advance of 24 W cent on yesterday set sing price. It e earnings of October promise to be something over \$600,000. The amount of this stick taken out of the street lately is quite Ia ge. Reading shows no marked change, closing at 88. Cen ral sold at 90] @91; Hariem was heavy at 201; Comberand closed at about 231. In Nic a sgua the transactions were moderate and the merket rather heavy. The parties who are buying this stock operate so as not to advance the market on themselves. There is a centinuance of the better feeling in Western shares, and there is no pressure of stock on the market. The near approach of civicene day on most of these stocks in duces investment in them. Galena and Chicago was 118] bid, 120 asked, an advance of 1 F cent; Clevelanc and Toledo improved 1 & cent; Mi higan Central declined 4 & cent, &c. The principal business in bonds was in Idinois Central, of which \$175,000 sold, closing at 78%, the price of yesterday. Etie, 1875, sold at 87]. In State Stocks the business was \$50,000, with an advancing market.

The exchange market closed with steadiness at 106 @1081 for sterling; 5.25@5 20 for francs. Some sterling has been sold as low as 104, but this was an ex ceptional case.

Freights continue dull; 20,000 bushels grain were engaged for Liverpool at 71d. in bulk and 1,500 bushess at 81d. in ship's bags; 2 000 barrels floor at 2s. Ed. @2s. 9d.; 400 boxes cheese at 32s. 6d., and small parcels cotton at 5 32d. To London-flour to fill up, 3s 3d., 3s. 6d. 23s. 9d. and beef 6s. per tierce. To Rottercam-150 bales cotton at 1 c. To Antwerp-500 barrels flour at 5s. and some cotton at 1c.

The following sales were made at auction by Adrian

	quer:	
540	e Frie Railroad let mortgage Int. added 10	139103
6.0	United States Se. SS1	111
5,0	6 Kertucky 6s, 1870 Int added	
3.0	0 Pernsylv nia 5s, 1858	100
2.0	O Pennsylvania 5s, 1860 Int. added	
1.7	0 bord J. F., P. and V Seaman	\$ 26
40	heres Bank of New-York	114 130 30
	ave Marbattan Back	1307
25	ares Peter Cooper insurance company	80
	nest II Nicolay's recolar semi-weekly i	netion

sale of stocks and bonds will take piace te morrow Thursday) at 121 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. The New York Bowery insurance company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₽ cent , payable December 1. The Covington and Lexington railroad company

October 1855. were	19,942	31 61
Incresso	9 / 52	70
Receipts for Sept., 1855	36,440 39,095	65 31
Increase in October over September.	<b>●</b> 2,674	66

It is confidently expected that the receipts for Nov. will reach \$50,000 The receipts of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati rail-

road for Oct , 1855, were: 

Excess in 1855..... ..... \$30,082 98 The following is a statement of the earnings and ex penses of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad for the

month of October, 1855: 

 Pass-naer receipts.
 \$13,36: 37

 Mail receipts.
 \$16.63

 Express receipts.
 \$3.2.34

 Freight receipts.
 5,978. 21

ment connecting by bands of iron the most remove of our agricultural States with the never-satisfed markets of the seaboard, has assumed a position "per se' and is interwoven with every other branch of industry, which must satisfy the most sceptical upon this one point, viz., that the rai road sys em is one of extreme importance to the country's prosperity. Hitherto ou canais have accomplished the carrying service of the country, and well have they administered to this feature of trade; and as well will they

still for ages to come perform their important func tions. But this bas been the creeping process. The demands of trade of this fast age are f r a more expe citious mode of conveyance; and ear well con seived retwork of railroacs throughout this wide spread country mee this evident cemand of the age. Our canals most unceniably are still to be usefully employed in their place, viz, the transportation of heavy freight and as the grea adjuncts of the carrying trade; but our railroads are destued to be main reliance, and this for reasons too obviously anderstood by the mercantile community to need discursion. The rairroad system is not yet in sufficient maturity to admit of the formation of a correct jadgment as to the economy, capacity and cost of maintenance; and upon the solution of this problem depends wholly the productiveness of railroads as a ermanent investment.

But little more than a year since, the most as irg france and grees mismanagement by parties hitherto in high estrem as rai road managers, came upon the commercial community like a thusder cap. Everybedy seemed panio stricken, and the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in our various railroad enterprises, were looker upon generally almost as se much money sq andered and lost. Our banks and moneyed men seemed eisposed to ignore the very existence of such an interes: as the railroad interest. Upon such securities money cou'd not be obtained; railread loans, basec upon securities of most unquestionable soundness and productiveness, were in the market without bidders, and the very appearance of a railroad negotiator for a loan was enough to cause a money lender to doub e-lock his vaults and keep his bancs fast upon his pockets.

Admit ec, the country had gone too fast a little. Still it must be admitted, from the actual showing of results, that the panic of 1854 was a senseless panic, and not much different from the usual run of panice in this respect, but the result has been worth millions of dollars to the raisroad interest and the country at large. The amount of the Schuyler fraude, enermous as they were, if assessed pro rata upon the whole railroad interest of the country for its present and fature benefits would have been a profitable assessment. Our shrewd, intelligent, and investigating capitalists have, from this bring up of the curtain, been insuced to I ok into the whole of the machinery and manage ment of our roads, and the result of this glance is manifested in a more thorough and complete reform in all departments of railroad management, a closer caleslation as to the cost of maintenance, a sounder discoim nation as regards lines of railroads built, or comtemplared, and a better understanding of the rail road wants of the country. Unquestionably it is a fact that a large proportion

of all the miles of railroad now in operation are destined eventually to be fairly paying roads, when managed with the same degree of care and ecosomy as is practiced by a successful merchant in the conduct of his business; and it is a fact, too, which cannot be disputed, that there is hardly to be found a railread in the whole country which the land-owners, for ten miles upon each sice, could not very well afford to pay twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for, rather than have the rails taken up and the track plowed over. The enormous advance in agricultural lands lying along the line of a completed railroad is a fact of too palpabe a character to need any additional corroboration. Our farmers do not build our railroads, or railroads build our farmers. But railroads wear out just as woolen and cotton factories wear out, and the results of the experience of the past twenty years show that they wear out and need renewing in just about the same length of time-say completely in twelve years or about eight per cent per annua. The great consolidation of the New-York roads of 1858 called the attention of careful thinkers to this hitherto but little understood fact. This expense, if charged ratably each year, as it should be, appears in the road expense accounts, and if judiciously applied, is the best expenditure that can be made for the real interests of stockhoicers Every road should be in as good a condition at the

end of each year in its average appointments as it was at the beginning of the year. During the years of 1854-55, our roads generally have well vindicated the marives; and this, too, in the rightest season of agricustural production, and during the most severe money pressure since 1837; the aggregate of earnings has been very largely iccreased, while the pro rata experse of working the various roads has been n aterial v diminished. Our great lines are to-day crowced with business, with better prospects for a Winter business than have ever before presented themseives; and with a few exceptions our roads have very promptly met the installments of interest due upon their bonds. Stocks, which had during the stringency of 1854-55 receded very far below their real value, have during the present season advanced from 30 to 80 \$ cent from the lowest point of depression; and as a rule this advance is bas business earnings of the roads. And the stock of many of our main lines will unquestionably still warrant a very decided advance from present prices.

This is a vincication of the railroad policy of the country as a whole. To-day a man would hardly be avoided for his supposed connection with a railroad undertaking financially, or his application for a loan upon sound railroad securities laid under the table of a bank parlor. The railroad feature, as one of the indispensable elements of the trade and prosperity of the country, connet be ignored. If judicious railroad investments are not to be deemed good securities, there is nothing in the country that is good. Bonds and mortgages upon farms are not sure to be paid, and State bor ds are not fire proof. So entirely has the railroad system identified itself, as a matter of necessity, with every other commercial interest, that this interest is just as legitimate a branch of our industry, as is the manufacture of flour.

It is unquestionably sound doctrine, as a question of political economy and as a question of profitable returns, that railroad undertakings should be the resuits of the commercial demands of the country; but there are some notable exceptions to this rule.

As a rule, our great paying roads are from east to west, or connecting the sea board with the valleys of the Ohio and Mississtppi. This is obviously the coarse of the trade of the country, and doubtless will be for ages yet to come. Our cross lines opera'ed as adjuncts to the main lines, and where real y needed will undoubtedly pay a fair interest upon their cost. The railroads of New-England seem to have reached

nearly their maximum of earnings for the present. The immense outlay of money in New England to reach the traffic of the great lakes by the circuitous routes through New-Hampshire and Vermont, seems an investment almost money thrown away. While every one of these roads, built at so much cost, has enriched the agricultural sections through which they pass much more than the whole cost of the whole New-England network of roads, we venture the opinion that no more railroads are needed in New-England for the next quarter of a century, aside from the lines

Low progressing.

In the State of New-York we find fewer roads, but here we have some that, regarded as a stock invest ment might perhaps be spared from the system. Our two great lines, the Erie and Contral, each costing nearly \$40,000,000, and each earning about the same amount per annum, are steadily enhancing their earnings. The earnings of the Eric are to a great extent from its enormous freights, without competition on its local business, while the earnings of the Central are mainly from its passenger business, and while its freight charges must be modified by the competit of the Erie canal running by its side from Albany to Buffalo.

It would seem that the State of New York needs but few more railroad facilities for the next tweaty-five years. A branch connecting the Erie road with the Obio river at Pittsburgh, would uncoubtedly prove a beneficial road, and such a road is now be A road opening the boundless timber forest of northern New York is also neeced, and would doubtless de large freighting business, and such a road is wanted,